9:Møller et al D-5 (1952)1954 MMI Aden MMI

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TABLE IV. RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS FOR REGIONAL LYMPH-ADENOPATHY 9-14 WEEKS AFTER VACCINATION (IN LEFT DELTOID REGION) AMONG BOYS FROM 12 SCHOOLS IN ADEN COLONY, 1952

Lymph-node findings in axillary and supraclavicular regions	Left side		Right side	
	number	%	number	%
No enlargement or less than 1 cm	996	83.5	982	82.3
Enlargement of				
1-1 ½ cm	181	15.2	188	15.8
2-2 ½ cm *	16	1.3	23	1.9
3 cm or larger	—	—	—	—
Total examined	*1,193*	*100.0*	*1,193*	*100.0*

* All found in the axillary region.

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The BCG-vaccination programme in Aden Colony was organized by Dr. E. Cochrane, formerly Director of Health Services, Aden Colony, on behalf of the Government. The programme was planned and technically supervised by Dr. Herbert Møller, BCG Adviser, World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean.

The field work reported in detail in this report was largely the responsibility of Dr. Knut Berg (WHO), Miss Agnes Bentsen (WHO), and Mrs. Jane Fazem (Aden). The post-vaccination tuberculin tests were given and read by Miss Bentsen; Dr. Berg measured the vaccinal lesions and examined for regional lymph-adenopathy.

RÉSUMÉ

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Une campagne de vaccination systématique au BCG a été entreprise à Aden, dès février 1952, par l'OMS et le FISE, en collaboration avec les services de santé gouvernementaux. Durant le premier mois, les tests et la vaccination ont été limités aux écoliers et aux jeunes adultes. Ils furent étendus, plus tard, au reste de la population. Les réactions de 5 mm et plus au Mantoux 5 UT ont été considérées comme positives. Toutes les précautions furent prises pour que la tuberculine et le BCG soient transportés à basse température et que le vaccin soit conservé et utilisé à l'abri de la lumière solaire.

La campagne avait pour but de soumettre aux tests tous les habitants de 1-18 ans. Ce but ne put être réalisé que pour environ la moitié d'entre eux. On vaccina 35% des sujets soumis à l'épreuve prévaccinale. En avril-mai 1952, soit 9-14 semaines après la vaccination, on procéda aux tests postvaccinaux.

La courbe de distribution des réactions prévaccinales présente le caractère bimodal caractéristique des populations non vaccinées : environ deux tiers des enfants de 6-8 ans sont « négatifs ». Leur nombre diminue avec l'âge, de sorte que deux tiers environ des enfants de 15-18 ans sont « positifs ».

La courbe de distribution des réactions à l'épreuve postvaccinale est unimodale. Presque tous les enfants vaccinés avaient acquis un certain degré d'allergie, comparable à celui que l'on avait observé chez les enfants positifs à l'épreuve prévaccinale.

Tous les enfants présentaient des réactions locales, allant de la simple induration à des croûtes et cicatrices. Chez 8% d'entre eux, des ulcères non cicatrisés ont été observés. Aucune complication ganglionnaire n'a été notée.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

Foreword

by Lt.-Colonel Sir Bernard Reilly,
K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

ADEN has been much in the news in the year 1958 and public interest has been roused by the growing importance of the Colony and by the troubles that have beset it, and still more its immediate neighbour, the group of small Arab States which form the Aden Protectorate. To most travellers to the East Aden was known in the past merely as a port of call, hot and unattractive with its background of barren rock and sand, though some could sense its latent vitality and see a beauty in the heights and promontories encircling its harbour and their vivid colouring under a sunset light. More recently there has been an increasing awareness that in the changing conditions of the Middle Eastern and Eastern world Aden has sprung into the front rank as a fuelling port and as a commercial and strategic centre on the sea and air routes between Europe, Asia and East Africa. It has also become one of the points round which a political contest for influence and control is being waged between the rival competing forces of the modern world. The publicity and attention which the affairs of Aden now receive have led to a demand for more knowledge and understanding of what sort of place it is.

Sir Tom Hickinbotham is especially well qualified to supply this knowledge for he has given many years of public service to Aden and has worked for it in varying capacities. He, as a young Indian Army officer who had joined the Indian Political Service, first came to Aden in the days when it was still administered from India as Personal Assistant to the then Resident, who happened to be myself. As for many others,

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957);
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

● 114 the first impression made on him by Aden was not favourable, and I have what in retrospect is a rather diverting recollection of how, about a week after his arrival, he asked leave to explain to me that he did not like the look of Aden, the look of its people or, in fact, anything about it, and that he wished to be sent back to India as soon as possible. As again in the case of many, indeed most, others whose lot it has been to live in Aden for some time, his feelings were soon reversed, and he developed an interest in Aden and its welfare and an affection for its people, which they, when they came to know him, warmly reciprocated.

The second appointment which Hickinbotham held in Aden gave him the opportunity to come into closer touch with the inhabitants of the Colony and their affairs. He became Civil Secretary, a post which has since disappeared but was analogous to the present Chief Secretaryship. To his responsibilities as Civil Secretary were added from time to time a surprising number of other divergent duties, which included Judge of the Sessions Court, Inspector of Education and Superintendent of Customs, Salt and Excise.

Those functions must have helped him to expand his wide [504] understanding of various aspects of Aden life. Next, after an interval of some years spent in countries neighbouring the Persian Gulf, Hickinbotham returned to Aden as Chairman of the Port Trust, a post of vital importance to the Colony whose commercial prosperity was founded on and is still dependent upon the activities of the port. It had been usual for this appointment to be held by an engineer, a qualification which Hickinbotham, in spite of his versatility, did not possess. But during the time that he had previously lived in Aden he had acquired an intimate acquaintance with the life of the harbour through his personal interest in ships and boats and in the local people who earned their living in Aden waters. [123] This and a natural grasp of business and finance enabled him to preside over the semi-autonomous Port Trust Board with complete success, and this further widening of his practical dealing with Aden's administration led in 1951 to his appointment as Governor of Aden.

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1953 MM1 Aden MM1

Foreword

Now at last Hickinbotham occupied a position in which the scope of his responsibilities included the Aden Protectorate as well as the Colony of Aden, for as Governor and Commander-in-Chief he was Governor of the Protectorate as well as Governor of the Colony. It has been thought by some that the term "Governor of the Aden Protectorate" is a misnomer, for it is not the policy of the British Government to govern the Protectorate directly, but to leave the control of its internal affairs to the local Arab Rulers in treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. Under these treaties the British Government are bound to give the Rulers protection against external attack, and through the Governor of Aden the Rulers also receive, when necessary, assistance in preserving internal security and also advice and financial help. The Colony of Aden is a small, mainly urban, territory of about 75 square miles: the Protectorate is a largely mountainous and thinly populated area with comparatively small fertile cultivable parts and is about the same size as the United Kingdom. The role of the Governor in the Protectorate thus differs fundamentally from his position in the Colony, where he is the head of a direct administration, and the problems with which he has to deal in the two areas are very different.

The Arabs of the Protectorate tribes made a natural appeal to Hickinbotham, as they have done to many other British officers and others whose work has brought them into contact with them and who can understand their outlook on life. In this book he has given a fascinating account of the Protectorate and its people based on practical sympathy and intimate knowledge, as well as an interesting description of Aden Colony and his experience in it in successive capacities. Sir Tom's position as Governor of the Aden Colony and Protectorate also necessitated his playing an active part in dealing with the question of British relations with the Yemen, the independent Arab Kingdom which lies to the north of the western part of the Protectorate, and his book includes informative chapters about this troublesome problem.

It is a pleasure to me to commend this work to all those who seek reliable information about this part of the world and

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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H.R.H. SAIF AL ISLAM AL HASSAN, THEN PRIME MINISTER OF THE YEMEN, AND MYSELF AT ADEN AIRPORT

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[facing p. 35]